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field of inquiry. It is worthy, therefore, of careful study. In arrangement and presentation the author has been very successful, while numerous portraits of the individuals studied, add to the interest of the work.

REVIEWS

Colquhoun, Archibald R. *The Africander Land.* Pp. xv, 438. Price, \$5.00.
New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1906.

Mr. Colquhoun's book is a study of the race question in South Africa, and a plea for the imperialistic idea. As first Administrator of Mashonaland, he spent twenty months (1890) in South Africa. Fourteen years later he returned to visit all colonies and protectorates.

The subjects taken up are those dealing with actual conditions and present day affairs; geographical and historical matter are merely incidental. Four maps and a good subject index are included.

The book is divided into three parts:

- I. Black South Africa.
- II. White South Africa.
- III. On the Knees of the Gods.

Part I deals with the Black Problem "as being the first, the greatest and the most pressing of all the difficult questions that arise." The author avoids theories concerning the ethical rights of the negro unless the theories have an economic basis. The virtues and vices of the Kaffir are impartially set forth; his economic value in mining, farming and domestic labor is enormous and the question of inducing him to work is interestingly discussed. He must be, in some measure educated—but "to what end?" It is difficult to work out a scheme of education for the native while it is still undetermined what place in the national scheme shall be his. Industrial education is urged. Land tenure, the future of the black races, the British Indian in Africa, missionary influences and other subjects are presented. "Political rights," the author uncompromisingly states, "do not belong to the conquered race but we can all the more afford to grant them "privileges." He does not suggest how these privileges shall be secured to them; nor how the "conquered races" shall be insured against exploitation.

In Part II the reader becomes intimately acquainted with the Dutch Africander. His language, school and church; his part in private and public life; his agricultural prospects and the mineral wealth of his land—these questions and many more are presented at length.

"My observations in various parts of the world lead me to believe that imperfect as is the Imperial method of governing subject races, it has proved so far the best yet devised"—the development of this idea constitutes Part III.

The style is easy. The ideas are clear cut and well arranged. The problems pressing for solution are almost hopelessly intricate and the reader feels that they have been well presented by one who knows.

Philadelphia

HENRIETTA STEWART SMITH.